how and proclaim that the exhibarating bowl, had long made indispensable in high places of society, and appetite had made ant and the scourge of was fondly kissed by ruby lips, and in-I the eloquence of grave ecclesiastics—is an sel poisoned chalics, which has drugged our with disease, and vice, and damning guilt. relating the heart of our population, and saking its lodgement in the public conscience, brough the weariness of some of its advoand the indiscretions of others, the apathy Church, and the sleepless efforts of interdealers, their deluded victims, and dema-abettors, a paralyzing reaction has befallen great enterprise, and the polluting cup is brought forth from its hiding place-sgain kles at the feast, and maddens the joyous cirparkies at the least, and made is the joyous cir-ie of our youth. Are our educated young men repared to preach up another crusade, and march the van of another holy war against this worse

an the false prophet?
Our own favored land, and the entire Chrisian world, unquestionably labor under great and rievous social evils. Our intense and highly ificial civilization does in some of its mod and operations press with dreadful and almost exterminating severity upon the happiness, the hopes, and the virtues of large classes of the peo-Ignorant quacks, and interested pretenders ple. Ignorant quacks, and interested presented and demagogues, are everywhere prescribing absurd and pernicious remedies for this inveterate disease. Religion and education possess the true panaces; and they would enlist an army of valpanacea; and they would cannot an army of val-iant, wise philanthropists in an enterprise which must fail in ordinary hands. Are our young men ready for this good work also? Will this call to holy duties be able to make itself heard amid the tements to selfishuess and ambition which brong the avenues to professional and public

MEMORIALS OF MISSIONARY LABORS IN AFRICA AND THE WEST INDIES; with historical and descriptive observations. By William Moister, many years a Wesleyan Missionary in those countries. Revised and enlarged from the English edition. New York: Published by Lane & Scott. For sale by A. Gray, 7th street, Washington. This work is the result of a life spent with the ople of whose manners, customs, and condition, treats. We have here portrayed the general spect of the countries of Western Africa, Islands Demarara, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad, with the establishment of Protestant missions, and the progress made and the prospects of advancement and establishment mong these children of Africa. "God," says St. Paul, "has made of one blood all the nations of

a fact which modern science is striving to explode, but which God by the gracious initestations of his Holy Spirit is showing to be " Science falsely so called." The progress made at Sierra Leone is stated on page 35, as follows: There are now belonging to the 'Wesleyan Society, in Sierra Leone, twenty-nine chapels. Several of these are good stone buildings, and the roofs are formed of the oak obtained from condemed slave-vessels; but they are far from afford ing sufficient accommodation for the people. Seven aided by six catechists. Sixty-one local preachers go forth on the Sabbath, to preach to their fellow ountrymen in the respective villages of the colo There are sixteen day schools, and eighteen abbath schools, for the religious instruction of negro children, two thousand nine hundred and fiftyumber of church-members is four thousand seven undred and twelve; and nearly nine thousand negroes have been brought under the sound of the

The effects of the Emancipation Act is thus described:

"We rejaiced when the united voice of the British nation demanded the freedom of the poor slave, and when the glorious object was accom-plished at such a noble sacrifice as twenty millons sterling. As the time approached, the enemies of freedom predicted all manner of evil, as the result of emancipation. According to their account, we were to have rebellion, and bloodshed, and ruin. But those who would gladly have had it so, were disappointed. We who labored among the negroes at the time witnessed a different scene. The gospel had prepared the people for the mighty change. On the night preceding the glorious let of August, which was to bring the dawn of freedom, the chapels were opened for divine service in most of the islands; and a grand watch-night was held on the occasion. The solemn hour of midnight found thousands of poor negroes upon their bended knees before God, to receive the boon of freedom as from Heaven; and when the clock struck twelve, which was the death-knell of slavery, they praise, and then rose and sung, with one heart and one voice, 'Praise God from whom all bless-ings flow,' &c. After which, they returned to their homes, rejoicing that they had lived to see

the hour freedom had come.
"In the island of St. Vincent, one pleasing and immediate result of emancipation was, an increas-ed desire among the liberated slaves for religious instruction. The people generally seemed impressed with one idea, namely: 'We are now free: therefore we must all be religious.' Every hinderance being now removed, they came flocking to chapel by scores and hundreds, not merely s occasional worshippers, but professedly to join hemselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant. divine unction attended the preaching of the cord, and we had reason to believe that an exteneople. During the first year after emancipation, we received upwards of one thousand new mem-pers into church-fellowship with us, in various chools, which we could scarcely meet on an adequate scale; and it required our utmost efforts to provide for the rapid extension of the work, as well as the greatest prudence in the administration of discipline. The religious services were generally both long and arduous; and I have frequently been engaged upwards of five hours, without coming outside the communion rail, in preaching, praying, aptizing, administering the Lord's supper, and

her religious services.
"The effects of freedom were also seen in the increased temporal comforts of the people. They cheerfully worked for wages, and were soon possessed of the means of purchasing lots of land, and of building comfortable little cottages thereand of building comfortable little cottages thereon. Free villages sprung up in every direction;
and, as the friends of the negro, we had to act as
their temporal counsellors, as well as their spiritual
guides, in many important matters. Thus, our
labors were rendered peculiarly arduous; but we
received a rich reward in the prosperity with
which we were favored, and in the affectionate
attachment of a grateful and happy people.
Ardent love to their ministers is a distinguishing
feature in the character of these dear necole. ature in the character of these dear people. In iding along the road, the missionary will someimes be saluted, by nearly a hundred voices at once, exclaiming, 'How d'ye, massa; how missie and pickaninnies.' This friendly salutation comes from a gang of laborers at work in the field, neary hidden in the sugar canes which they are weeding. Thus they inquire after the minister, his wife, and his children, in one breath; and the missionary responds kindly, and hears the same aumber of voices cry, 'Tank you, massa; God bless you, massa;' and he pursues his journey with feelings of gratitude and joy. If he remind them of the meeting at night, and invite them to attend, they will probably reply, 'Yes, massa; we all go come; we love we chapel.'"

Among the civil blessings secured to the poor egroes in the West Indies, by the evangelical abors of Christian missionaries, that which appears most prominent, and which sheds a halo of ry around the British name, is their emanci-tion from slavery; for, whatever may be the ation from slavery; for, whatever may be the pinion of others on this subject, we, who witnessed their bondage, and watched the progress of their freedom in all its stages, are convinced in arrown minds, that the principal instrument in producing this glorious change in their civil condition, was the faithful proclamation of the gospel of Christ. We do not undervalue the organizations of British philanthronists pur the appeals of Christ. We do not undervalue the organizations of British philanthropists, nor the appeals which were made to the Legislature of England for the abolition of slavery; but we maintain that these would, without the gospel, have been ineffectual. It was the benign influence of Christianity, brought to bear on the minds and hearts of the poor slaves, that proclaimed them to be men gave point to the plea for justice on their behalf, and melted away the chains by which they had so long been bound. What a glorious achievement was this! such a vast number of human beings, with affections and feelings like our wan, introduced to all the blessings of civil freedom! With feelings of deep emotion have I frequently listened to the affecting statements of the people, while setting forth their own experience is matters relating to slavery and emancipation. matters relating to slavery and emancipation.

The improvement in the social condition of people, which has followed the introduction of gospel, is of a striking character; but, to form adequate idea of its nature and extent, the

their cottages, and mark the cleanlinese, neatness, and comfort, which generally prevail in their domestic arrangements. He must attend their places of worship on the Sabbath-day, where the parents and children may be seen assembled, neat and clean in their persons and attire, modest and respectful in their behaviour, and exhibiting altogether an aspect of cheerfulness and joy, which the gospel alone can inspire. And all this must

be contrasted with the heathenish state of the people before the arrival of the missionaries. "But Christianity regards man as an intellect-ual and moral being; and the results of our missionary labors are seen, to the greatest advantage, in the higher department of mind. We are aware that infidels and skeptics used formerly to insinuate that the African tribes were inferior to the rest of the species —that they had no souls; but this slander has been triumphantly refuted.* We can boldly point to upwards of eighty thousand converted natives, in Africa and the West Indies, cor nected with our society, who have become united in church-fellowship with the people of God. Many of these are eminent for their piety; and thousands of others have passed into the eternal world, leaving behind them the most pleasing evidences, that they were departing to be with Christ,

which is far better. "The gratifying measure of success which has attended the efforts already made to evangelize this people, as seen in their civil elevation, social improvement, intellectual development, and in the actual conversion of many to the faith of the gospel, may be regarded as the prelude to a still more glorious harvest. We are aware that, for the last few years, a gloomy cloud has overshadow-ed our interesting West India Missions; and that, on some stations, the work has appeared to decline; while on others, it has not advanced with the rapidity of former days. It must be remembered, however, that this apparent declension is entirely the result of commercial and agricul-tural depression, occasioned by the injudicious policy of the British Government in admitting slave-grown sugar to the market of this country on the same terms as the produce of free labor Whatever difference of opinion may exist on the exciting topics of 'free trade' and 'protection, the Christian and the philanthropist will agree in the sentiment, that when the great moral subject of slavery is involved in the question, some modi institution should be made to meet the case; and that protection' should be afforded to British West India planters, to enable them successfully to com-plete with their neighours who still hold their fellow-men in cruel bondage. For a great nation, which has emancipated its slaves at a cost of twenty millions sterling, to encourage foreign slavery by its present line of policy, is one of those inconsist encies we sometimes meet with in human affairs, and which appears almost unaccountable. We entertain the hope, however, that in the order of Divine Providence this difficulty will soon be overcome; that social and religious prosperity will again revive, and these beautiful islands will exhibit to the world a prosperous and happy community, worthy of the glorious emancipa-"Although much bas been done and likers

race and an amount of success has been realized that clearly demonstrates the efficiency of the plans in operation for their conversion, there is yet a great work to be accomplished. Look at the vast continent of Africa, with its teeming millions of degraded Mohammedans and pagan idolaters, still sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death !' Look at the two hundred thousand hu man beings annually dragged away from their native shores, and doomed to spend the remnant of their days in hopeless slavery! Christianity, with its train of regenerating, sanctifying, and saving blessings, offers the only remedy for the miseries of Africa. We would not undervalue the services of British cruisers, and other preventhe services of British cruisers, and other preven-tive means, now necessarily employed on the coast; but we are fully convinced, that a line of mission stations, judiciously appointed and zeal-ously sustained, would do much more towards the effectual suppression of the slave-trade, than all the steamers, and cannon, and powder, that could lop off the branches, but moral and religious in fluence would strike at the very root of the dis ease. The gospel would not only prepare the people for a blessed immorality, but civilization and legitimate commerce would assuredly follow, even to the centre of Africa. It would unfold to

will ultimately be regenerated chiefly by the in-West Indies. Would the British Government and British Christians put an end to the slave-trade and avangalize the vast continent of Africa, they must support the West Indies by their polithey must support the West Indies by their poli-tical arrangements, by their missionary seal, and by their united prayers; and as the West India Islands advance in prosperity, they will take a larger share than they have yet done, in furnish-ing both men and money, for the evangelization of Africa. Whatever may be the opinion of the reader, on the theory now advanced, we think it is sustained by the narrative of facts contained in the preceding page.

the preceding pages.

"To accomplish this object, and to make the West Indies the principal instrument in the elevation of Africa, British Christians must put forth their united efforts for many years to come. The number of missionaries must be greatly increased. Theological institutions must be established in the principal colonies, for the training of native ministers and teachers. A missionary ship must be provided, for the navigation of the various rivers and creeks on the coast; to make occasion al voyages between Africa and the West Indies for the conveyance of ministers and teachers; and to facilitate those changes which the health of the agents may require, and by which the prosperity of the work will be promoted. Such a plan, vigorously worked out, would accomplish wonders. The banks of the Niger, from Timbuctoo to Rabba, would soon resound with the praises of God.

The moral wilderness would become as a fruitful The moral wilderness would become as a fruitfu field, and the desert would rejoice and blossom as the rose. May the Lord hasten it in his time!

* In the West Indies we meet with striking instances of native talent. We have persons of color who are judges, legislators, physicans, and Christian ministers. S. C. of Greenada, is a self-taught astronomer; and he traced the path of the comet which appeared in 1814, with an accuracy that elicited the commendation of the celebrated Dr. Dick, whose letter I have now before me. J. G., in the same Island, is a general genius, and a self-taught watchmaker, by which occupation he has, for many years past, obtained his live lihood.

Mr. John Caphart, a very honest witness for the Government, in the case of Morris, delivered imself of the following testimony, as drawn out by the cross examination:
"It was part of my business to arrest all slaves

and free persons of color, who were collected in crowds at night, and lock them up. It was also part of my business to take them before the Mayor. I did this without any warrant, and at my own discretion. Next day they were examined and punished. The punishment is flogging. I am one of the men who flog them. They get not exceeding thirty nine lashes.

am one of the men who flog them. They get not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

"I am paid fifty cents for every negro I flog. The price used to be 62½ cents. I am paid fifty cents for every negro I arrest, and fifty cents more if I flog him. I have flogged hundreds. I am often employed by private persons to pursue fugitive slaves. I have been thus employed since 1836. I never refuse a good job of that kind. Sometimes they turn out bad jobs, but never if I can prevent it. All that I have arrested as fugitives were decided to be such, except those Portuness the counsel read about in the other trial." quese the counsel read about in the other trial."

Certainly, there is "no disputing about tastes." Just think of it-a man claiming to be a freeman in Boston, in the 19th century, hiring himself out to flog negroes at 50 cents a head! There are many ways of making a living-and this is one of

Jesse Whitman, a fugitive slave, said to belong John Conrad, Esq , of Loudoun county, Va., was arrested at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on the 21st ult., and while in Philadelphia, an effort was made to detain him by a writ of habeas corpus, but the boat shoved off before it could be exe-

DECLINATION.-A telegraphic despatch dated Montpelier, Vermont, June 28, makes the follow-

ing announcement : ing announcement:

"Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont, by the Free Soil Convention at Burlington, declines being a candidate. He gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the Convention, inasmuch as he believes the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional, and cannot consent that the sot passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the State to take, by habeas corpus, a slave out of the hands of the United States officers as a just exercise of the power of the State."

At a late meeting at Burlington, Vermont, a fugitive, named Milton Clark, stated that when he escaped from slavery into the free States, he was soon supplied with letters to different persons to help him on his way northward, and among them was Millard Fillmore, who seemed rejoiced at his escape, gave him money, and helped him on his way. This is honorable to the humans feelings of Mr. Fillmore. Such humanity, however, in these times, is restrained by the terrors of the Fugitive Law.

THE TRANSATIANTIC WORLD.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era : Some months ago I took occasion to write

descriptive papers on India, in this series of letters; and, in continuation of the plan I formed at that time to treat of other comparatively unknown Eastern parts in the same manner, in each passing dearth of news of active political events over the water, I shall to-day write principally of Japan, of which Kingdom fewer facts are even at this late day generally known than of any other portion of the globe inhabited by men who have arrived at the state of semi-civilization in which the Japanese have existed for so long a time. They have had a law in force for full two centuries forbidding access to their territories to all the outside world, except the Chinese and Dutch, in whose favor the exception is itself very limited; while it is a capital offence, surely punished as such, for a Japanese to leave his country. The Dutch first penetrated Japan about the year 1600, and have continued there ever since, though gradually their trade with the natives and liberty to go about has been circumscribed, until, from unlimited trade and capital. they are now permitted to bring in but two ships per annum, and are virtually imprisoned on a barricadoed island of about 1,600 feet square, termed Kangoski. The Spaniards and Portuguese, however, were the first European nations who got among the Japanese, the latter going in first about 54 years after crossing the Cape of Good Hope. They were originally allowed to propagate their religion without let or hindrance, until their missionaries began to meddle in affairs of state. In 1587, some fifty years after they were established there, Taico Sama, the enlightened, tolerant, and able sovereign of that country of that day, came near expelling them, on the ground that the Portuguese Vice Provincial and his associates had attempted to force their creed on his subjects, incited their disciples to destroy the native temples, persecuted the native (Buddhist) priests, &c. Both Spain and Portugal, it will be remembered, were then under the dominion of Philip II, than whom a more bigoted, in tolerant, and persecuting man never sat on European throne. So the conduct of his people in Japan was but in keeping with the policy of their home Government. The Vice Provincial in vain protested that

the priests of his religion should not be held responsible for the acts of their commercial counrymen, or for failing to control the holy zeal of their native converts. For a time he obtained a respite of the sentence of banishment, which was promulgated against them. But, (according to old writers.) alleging that they (the priests) traversed the country accompanied by large bands of disorderly persons, to the destruction of peace and good order; that they had endeavored to seduce his subjects from their allegiance, and had made no secret of their designs to conquer the Empire eventually, as they had conquered the ner compelled the great majority attending from Philippines, the Emperor made a very sensi- a distance to stay in the city only long enough to ble speech to them before turning them out bag and baggage, saying: "Conceive yourselves in my position, the ruler of a great Empire, and suppose certain of my subjects should find their way into your pessessions on the pretence of teaching the doctrines of Dsiu. If you should discover their assumed zeal in the cause of religion to be a mere mask for ambitious projects, that their real object was to make themselves masters of your dominions, would you not treat them as traitors to the State. I hold the Fathers to be traitors to my State, and as such I do treat them."

the native chiefs the vast resources of their own country, by which they might promote the real improvement of their people, instead of selling them into hopeless bondage.

"But the question arises, where is the instrumentality to carry on this blessed work to be found? Having a deep conviction that Africa heads of Christian priests, and all Europeans expenses the second of the country of the They, however, managed for fifty years longer cept the Dutch were summarily expelled.

> each other. The Dutch, who had then been 30 years in Japan, of course did their best to iucrease the Emperor's dislike to them, in order to get rid of troublesome European rivals in trade. The Japanese Government, when issuing the The Japanese Government, when issuing the edict for confining the Dutch to the little island up the "hull concern" is rather "dingling," I above mentioned, lectured them after a fashion, fancy. showing that the temper and spirit manifested too frequently at this day in the rivalries of the Christian churches prevailed then. Saying: "In former times it was well known to us that you both served Christ, but on account of the bitter enmity you ever bore each other, we imagined there were two Christs. Now, however, the Emperor is assured to the contrary. Now he knows you both serve one and the same Christ. From any indication of serving him you must for the future quent Japan but for a period of ten years-from 1613 to 1623. In the reign of the second Charles, fifty years later, they renewed the effort to get a foothold there. But the Dutch, intriguing against them, had a decree for their expulsion pronounced, provisionally, because Charles had mar-

The Empire consists of many islands, lying

between the same parallels of north latitude which

bound Spain and Italy. They number perhaps 1,000, some large and others small. The best writers estimate their population at 24,000,000, hough we have no guarantee for the correctness clesiastical capital, was published in Europe in 1690, according that city 529,726 inhabitants, of whom 52,169 were priests-all sturdy beggars of course. These islands (one only very large, three of smaller size, containing between them an area wice as great as that of Great Britain, and the rest small) are situated within the scope of the terrible storms and hurricanes of the China Sea, and are mountainous and volcanic, and therefore subject to earthquakes. The climate is remarkable for its extreme of cold in winter and heat in summer. The population is principally scattered throughout in fertile valleys, their employment being for the most part in agriculture, in which they are well skilled, so far as draining, embanking, and irrigating, are concerned; and they cultivate the grains and fruits of Europe, except rye and maire, having also the same domestic an-imals, with the addition of the buffalo. They also raise the cotton plant and the tea tree, being also raise the cotton plant and the tea tree, being infinitely inferior to the Chinese in the cultivation of the latter. For the last 200 years they have carried out the principle of "protection" to its utmost limit, living wholly, as it were, without foreign trade. Gold, silver, copper, and sealing-wax, are almost the only commodities which Japan has ever exported, her export trade being now confined to the cargoes of two Dutch ships annually, which bring from thence principally fine copper ingots and sealing-wax. The Gov ernment is doubtless wholly indifferent in relifine copper ingots and sealing-wax. The Government is doubtless wholly indifferent in religious matters, objecting to the ingress of Europeans under religious professions, because they perceive that sooner or later European settlements, even when thus made, have ended invariably in the conquest of the eastern nations permitting them to come in among them freely. It has been two hundred years since anything new has been published in Europe concerning them, owing to the strictness with which they bar their Empire from access. The people are witty, patient under afflictions, ceremonious to a fault, and ambitious of honors. They are also inquisitive, and perhaps the most revengeful race in the world, it being part of their religion never to suffer a private injury to pass unrevenged. They are neither avaricious nor addicted to games of chance. Blood (rank) brings honor among them, not wealth; the richest merchant among them giving place to the poorest noble.

Their temperance in eating and drinking on ordinary occasions is proverblal, and fish, vegetables, and wild beasts, are their chief sustenance. On the other hand, they shed blood more readily than any other people, death being their ordinary punishment. After the criminal is put to death, they flock around the corpse in crowds, to try their swords and daggers, which all wear, upon

punishment. After the criminal is put to death, they flock around the corpse in crowds, to try their swords and daggers, which all wear, upon the dead body—he being the victor who inflicts the most terrible wound at a single stroke. Unlike the timid populations of the tropics, or the untutored aboriginals of our own land, the Europeans were met there when first essaying to obtain the country after their peculiar fashion, by a warlike race, who knew enough of their pretended

thropy at their true value, and were sufficiently politic to chase them uff at the threshold. Indeed, nowhere else have the European nations made so contemptible an exhibition on a foreign

theatre, as in Japan.

From present appearances, there is no reason to draw the conclusion that the close of the present century will see that great empire more at the mercy of Europe than at its beginning, unless the revolution in the condition of portions of the destined to result from our occupation of Pacific coasts, may extend thither; which at pres-

ent is exceedingly improbable.

English Governmental statistics show that the cost of the first month of Sir Harry Smith's Kaffir war, was £260,000; and that it has, so far cost an average of about £85,000 per month, subsequently, with a fair prospect of its continuance for years longer. English labor, of course, pays

for the whistle.

The people of Rome have adopted a somewhat novel mode of embarrassing the Pope's Govern-mont, copying, however, after the policy with which the Huns contend against that of the Em-peror of Austria. Thus they have very generally given up smoking, which deprives the Roman exchequer of its previous large receipts from the tax on the tobacco monopoly. Nor will they gamble in the state lottery, as heretofore, which practice was another important source of the

ope's revenue.
The soldiers of the French garrison do not ap pear in the streets of Rome, except with arms in their hands, and in considerable bodies. Their position there is in all respects practically that of invaders, holding possession of a conquered city at the point of the bayonet.

As the long beard has come to be an emblem

of devotion to republicanism in almost every European country, every one caught wearing it in Rome is forcibly shaved by the police, and often imprisoned and otherwise maltreated, as a suspiious (political) character.
All accounts from Ireland represent that so

All accounts from Ireland represent that so long accursed country as being in an exceedingly improving condition. She is actually without a humbug over which to raise a hubbabo, like that of the "Repeal agitation." Many of the old enemies of her internal peace and prosperity have been swept away. The ancient landlords, a supercitious class, fearing, disliking, and despising the lower orders—and the latter, who, in turn, feared, mistrusted, and hated them—each appear to be, for the nonce, powerless for working fur-ther injury against each other—though Lord John Russell and Pope Pius are both doing their best to keep alive their mutual ill will, which has existed so many centuries. The famine, in forcing away so many hundreds of thousands, and direct ly or indirectly killing well nigh as many more, has not only made room for the more comfortable support of those left there, but at the same time

in ruining the fortunes of the wasters, it has com-pelled them to sell out, giving place to those who use better economy, and are disposed to deal with the laborer on the principle that he is worthy of his hire. As small farms thriftily cared for multiply there, a visible change for the better in the condition of the masses is everywhere apparent. So we may hope that in time the Irishman at home will prove himself undoubtedly the man, in every sense of the word, he is in America.

The calculations of the tradesmen, lodging

house keepers, &c., of London, have been wofully disappointed in the matter of their profits upon the strangers going to the World's Fair. Their own avarice has served more than anything else to dash their hopes. They undertook to charge exorbitant prices for all things and in that manget one good look at the show. Those arriving after the close of the first week, very generally avoided sleeping a single night within thirty miles of the Crystal Palace. So, though twenty or thirty thousand fresh visiters may have con in daily, that number makes no sensible impres sion on the business of the city. On the contra ry, it has been long since London's trade was so stagnant. Political economists have always held that any absorption of the public mind by one subject, never fails to lessen trade while it exists. So this World's Fair experience is confirmation of their theory. The idea is, that two subjects cannot at the same moment efficiently occu-

py a man's attention.

The cost of the building, with the expenses of the exhibition, will be about £300,000; £65,486 were realized from the sale of season tickets, and £65,000 was realized from private subscriptions before the work was commenced. At the end of the third week, £37,702 had been realized from tickets sold to daily visiters. This makes a total rebels, rather than as religionists, and was brought about in no little measure by the jealousies of the Portuguese and Spaniards towards timated to be worth at least £12,000,000. As to raise this sum would require the receipt of £2,000

> PASSPORT REGULATIONS - IMPORTANT TO AMERICANS VISITING RUROPE.

The Boston Evening Gazette has the following letter from J. C. B. Davis, of the United States Legation at London : U. S. LEGATION, LONDON, June 10 Every applicant for a passport at a Legation, if unknown to the Minister, the Secretary, or the other gentlemen connected with the Legation, is required to furnish some proof of his citizen-

ship.

The best evidence is a passport from the Department of State, which can be easily obtained before leaving America. Next to that is a passport from the State or local Governments, which can be exchanged for a United States passport at the Legation. In the failure of either of these,

gentlemen are sometimes put to trouble to prove their identity. Naturalized citizens, particularly, should bring with them official proof of their citi-zenship. These rules have been long in force at this Legation, and are strictly enforced. The Russian authorities in London, I am told,

The Russian authorities in London, I am told, refuse to vise passports. I do not know any way to get a passport for Russia, unless it can be got at the Legation in Washington.

The French regulation require the vise of the French Consul in London on the passports of travellers entering France from England, but may go without it, and have no trouble. If any traveller for France has a passport from Washington, if he chooses to run the risk of going without the Consul visé, (for which a fee of about one dollar is charged,) it will not be necessary to come to our Legation in London at all.

Travellers will do well, immediately on arriving

in London, to have their passports put in order for such parts of the continent as they propose visiting, and to observe a similar rule throughout their travels. It will certainly save a great deal of hurry, probably a great deal of expense, and possibly vexations delay.

A register of Americans arriving here is kept

The London Times thus discourses on the dis play of American products at the great exhibi-

"If the Americans do excite a smile, it is by their pretensions. Whenever they come out of their province of rugged utility, and enter into competition with European elegance, they cer-tainly do make themselves ridiculous. Their furniture is grotesque; their carriages and harness are gingerbread; their carpets are tawdry; their patchwork quilts surpass even the invariable ug-liness of this fabric; their cut glass is clumsy; their pianes sound of nothing but iron and wood their bookbinding is that of a journeyman work their pianos sound of nothing but iron and wood; their bookbinding is that of a journeyman working on his own account in an English markettown; their daguerreotypes are the sternest and gloomiest of all daguerreotypes; their printed calicos are such as our housemaids would not think it respectable to wear. Even their ingenuity, great as it is, becomes ridiculous when it attempts competition with Europe. Double pianos, a combination of a piano and a violin, a chair with a segar case in its back, and other mongrel constructions, balong to a people that would be centaurs and mermen if they could, and are always rebelling against the trammels of unity. But why should the Americans take it so much to heart if they cannot be all things at once? Would it be reasonable that Paris should envy them the possession of a Continent? Then why should they envy Paris, or any other city, its natural aptitude for art? The Americans cannot be all things at once. In some things they claim to surpass the whole world, and expect their supremacy to be allowed as a matter of course. In other respects they are as plainly behindhand, and must remain so for ages. The Americans have really no occasion to fret at the homely and even uncouth figure they cut by the side of their neighbors. Even supposing they heard a few 'sneers,' they may say, with the wealthy man:

'Populos mini sibilat, at mini plaudo

'Populus mihi sibilat, at mihi plaudo Ipee domi.

"A nation with a continent in its pocket can afford to be laughed at. After all, the American section is the fittest possible picture of the geographical part, not merely as fastidious Europeans might describe it, but even as it would strike an American himself, in his progress from Broadway to the Missouri or the Rio Grande. Is Amer-

friends to estimate their professions of philan- ion not content with being America, but does it want to be Europe also? Let it beware in time of that fatal ambition. If the United States are wise, they will be more anxious to ascertain their own place and keep to it, than to be many nations in one. They will see that, as Europe cannot be

America, so America cannot be Europe." This tone of remark is, to be sure, somewha different from that indulged in by Sir Henry L. Bulwer, before the recent meeting of the Maryland Historical Society; but we do not anticipate that the remarks of either will do us any permanent injury.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The new postage law will go into effect on the first day of July, and for the benefit of our readers we condense, from the official table, a summary of its provisions:

aid Letter Postage.-Every letter of the weight of half an ounce or less, sent for any dis-tance less than 3,000 miles, is to be charged three cents, and for every additional half ounce, or fractional part thereof, an additional rate of three cents is to be charged. Letters sent over 3,000 miles are to be charged double the above

Unpaid Letter Postage .- Upon all letters, the postage of which is not paid in advance, five cents postage is to be charged for half ounce, for any distance less than 3,000 miles, and ten cents fo every letter sent more than this distance Drop Letters deposited in any post office, for de-livery only, are to be charged one cent.

Newspapers.—Weekly newspapers can be sent by mail to all subscribers in the county in which they are printed, free of postage; out of the coun ty, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles, five cents per quarter; over 50 and not exceeding 300 miles, ten cents; over 300 and not exceeding 1,000, fifteen cents; over 1,000 and less than 2,000, twenty cents per quarter. The postage upon daily newspapers, for any distance less than 50 miles, is twenty-five cents a quarter, in advance ; over 50 and less than 300 miles, fifty cents per quarter.

Transient Newspapers .- When sent any distance under 500 miles must pay one cent an ounce, in advance; over 500 and less than 1,500, double that rate. The same rates of postage are also to be charged upon transient magazines, books, engravings.

Magazines published monthly or quarterly are to be charged half a cent an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, and twice that amount if sent more than 500 miles, and in all cases a quarter's payment is to be paid in advance.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

In reply to an attempt of the Boston Advertise Horace Mann's obligations to the late Edmund Dwight to those incurred by Mr. Webster on accepting the office of Secretary of State, the editor of the Commonwealth thus forcibly puts Mr. Webster and his champion to the wall. On the whole, the less his friends say in defence of this side of Mr. Webster's public life, the better it will be for all parties -N. Y. Post.

Of all the newspapers in Boston, surely the editor of the Advertiser should have been the last to run against the receivers of subscriptions. He certainly has had no calls to 'fear the giftbringers,' nor has he done so. But since he has thus shown himself officious to criticise, and allows himself personally to impute had motives to the receivers of subscriptions we do not think that we should allow the modesty which would forbid Mr. Mann from making comparisons of a personal

nature to restrain us from doing so.
"Let us then distinguish. And here we have
the pleasant duty to do this in illustration of the high honor and good faith of the Advertiser as Mr. Mann received contributions for the well as of Mr. Mann.

special purpose of expending them in aid of the ment to him, investigated by a Legislative Committee, who to his honor reported that his dis-bursements had been made judiciously and for the purpose for which they were intended, and nt they exceeded his receipts.
"Mr Hale, whose newspaper had long been

narked for respectability and good taste, met with unfortunate losses in speculative business. The contributions of his friends became to him a matter of necessity and salvation. They did not hes-They came liberally forward in a manner that did honor to themselves and to him whom they protected. Years afterwards, without any d made, Mr. Hale fully accounted for and re-paid the whole sum he had received, with in-

"Mr. Webster has had a professional income stated by his friends in the newspapers (see New York Express) at treaty-five thousand dollars per annum, and is known to have received at one time one hundred thousand dollars for his professional services in the recovery of the Spanish claims. He, too, has received contributions. More than two hundred thousand dollars have been contributed to him by the manufacturers and merchants of to him by the manufacturers and merchants of Boston, in gratitude for his tariff labors in years gone by. In addition to this, about five years since, these same gentlemen, finding it quite impossible, even with the largest dotation, to place in comfortable circumstances their friend, 'neither rich nor a bachelor,' actually raised a fund of fifty thousand dollars, (it was to have been double that amount, but New York did not respond to the call as was expected) and that it might not be wasted, as former contributions had been, they placed it in the hands of trustees, who now heat of the call as was expected. And that it might not be wasted, as former contributions had been, they placed it in the hands of trustees, who now heat of the call as was expected. And that it might not be wasted, as former contributions had been, they placed it in the hands of trustees, who now heat of the call as was expected. And that it might not be wasted, as former contributions had been, they ster during his life, the capital fund to go to his family after his death. Finally, after the famous diplomatic Haven correspondence of last summer, in which everybody could see 's a wink as good rat a nod,' forty-six thousand dollars were raised in Boston and New York, and paid to Mr. Webster.

"And here indeed, we must stop. This wond that there is but one side to the account of it. There are receipts, but no disburements. There is the norm, but no exception. This comparison is none of our seeking. It is imprudently made by Mr. Webster's friends, and being made by them, we are willing to pursue it as far as they please.

"But there is a conclusion to be drawn from all this. Hear this! ye farmers on the hill tops of Worcester and Berkshire, that laboriously toil and frugally live, and (some thanks to Horozo hill the stream of the prime the Boston, in gratitude for his tariff labors in years gone by. In addition to this, about five years since, these same gentlemen, finding it quite im-

Mann for this can educate your children much better than you were yourselves instructed; hear this! ye fishermen on the barren shores of Nantucket and the Vineyard, who painfully draw your subsistence from the deep sea; hear this, that our Daniel Webster, 'neither rich nor a bachelor,' cannot offord to be Secretary of State with a salary of six thousand dollars per year, and three thousand dollars per year from the fund we have mentioned! And then, when you have considered this thriving management of private afsidered this thriving management of private af-fairs, reflect upon the advantages of such a man's being called upon to administer the business of the nation. Subscribe if you can, vote if you can, for the man who, on the 7th of March, 1850, first led the way and showed to the pleased and astonished South the possibility of passing the Fugi-

CRIEF JUSTICE HORNBLOWER PRONOUNCES THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL - We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Chief Justice Hornblower to Sens

"Somewhere about the year 1836, a fugitive slave came before us, upon a habeas corpus writ allowed by me, (and as it was a few days before our regular term.) made returnable at bar. On that occasion (when no such excitement existed as now prevails) I wrote an opinion, to the effect, that, ist, Congress had no authority to legislate on the subject; secondly, whether Congress had such power or not, no man could be deprived of a trial by jury, when his personal identity, his age, his ownership of himself, and his obligation to serve another as his slave, were in issue. The opinion was not read by me from the bench, (focused the amount of it was orally stated by me (though the amount of it was orally stated by me,)
because it became unnecessary, my associate justices uniting with me in opinion that the magistrate had no right to 'commit' the man claimed
as a slave, as he had done, to the custody of the sheriff for safe-keeping until his master came for him, our jails not being built for the safe-keeping of any man's slaves, but for criminals only."— Toledo (O) Republican.

Courier of the 19th ult. contains the proclamation of Governor Means, of South Carolina, (who of Governor Means, of South Carolina, (who signs himself "Governor and Commander-in-Chief!" to the managers of elections throughout the State, to hold an election on the second Monday in October next, and the day following, for two deputies from each Congressional district of the State, who are to represent the State in a Southern Congress. This is done according to an act of the last Legislature. The Southern Congress, however, from present prospects, will be a very meager affair. The disposition to join South Carolina in such a convocation is neither general nor cordial, as far as may be judged by general nor cordial, as far as may be judged by public indications — Balt. Sun.

HON ROBERT RANTOUL, the recently elected member of Congress from the Salem district in Massachusetts, made a political speech at Janes-ville, Wisconsin, on the 16th inst., in which he denounced the Fugitive Law as unconstitutional.

CHURCH ACTION ON LAND REFORM. - At the meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference Illinois, at Batavia, Kane county, in May, the

following was adopted:
"Resolved, That Land Monopoly is one of the greatest sources of human misery that ever cursed our race; and we deem it our duty, as Christians, to keep Land Reform in the foregr among our other reformatory principles, and cowork with God in the fulfilment of that prophec which declares that every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree."

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DEAD LETTERS have been received at the General Post Office from California - a fact suggestive of many painful

Homestead Exemption -The Legislatures of New Hampshire and Connecticut have recently enacted laws for the exemption of homesteads to

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WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF WISTAR'S

From the Montreal Transcript, July 22, 1848. We think it but due to Dr. Wistar, that we should add ur testimony to numerous others, as to the extraordinary serits of his medicine in certain cases, particularly where he patient has complained of pain in the side, or in cases of

an asthmatical character,
We are personally acquainted with many persons wh have experienced immense relief from the use of this medicine, when laboring under the diseases above mentioned; and as in the changeable climate of Canada these diseases are more than usually common, any medicine calculated t ounteract them must be of value.

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nd has been very generally and beneficially used since its reduction into Canada, three years ago; and the very fact f its having stood the test of three years' experiproof of its value.

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nless the benefits conferred by them have come under our own observation; but in the present instance we can recomend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY as medicine worthy of the confidence of the public in diseases oughs have yielded to its influence. To be genuine, it must be signed I. BUTTS.

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toga itself. The fruit trees were principally taken in the Finshing Garden, (Prince & Sons, Long Island, New York,) and are as follows, to wit:

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15 quance trees, very fine, and part hearing.

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6 nectarine trees, very fine, large fruit, and all hearing.

8 apricot do. do. do.

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20 plum trees embracing the Bulmar, Golden Egg, Sugar, Green Gage, &c.

1 large bearing black mulberry, fruit very fine.

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A very fine, large asparagus hed.

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premises.

If a purchaser presents himself before the first day of Co-tober next, it can be bought for \$7,000. Letters will reach me, directed to Washington city, b. C.

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June 12-1yi

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June 12—Jm

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produced in the office before starting, as none can be sold in the car.

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